

## FINANCIAL NEWS

## AND COMMENT

State of California

5% Coupon Bonds  
Due July 3, 1943-39Exempt from Federal Income Taxes.  
Legal Investment for Savings Banks  
and Trust Funds in New York  
and other States.

Prices to Yield 4.40%

Remick, Hodges & Co.  
Members New York Stock Exchange  
14 Wall St. New York  
Correspondents R. L. Day Co., Boston

GULF OIL CORP'N

HUMBLE OIL &amp; REFINING

MAGNOLIA PETROLEUM

IMPERIAL OIL, LTD.

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.  
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities  
25 Broad St. Phones 4890-1-3-4 Broad.

Perpetual Income of 6.66%

We own and offer and recommend the purchase of

Public Service Corp.  
Perpetual Income-Bearing Certificates

Price 90 and Interest To Yield 6.66%

Interest Payable May 1st-Nov. 1st

Request Circular No. H-38

W.C. Langley & Co.  
Investments  
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK  
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

6% Equipment Trusts

Obligations of the following Railroads

Chesapeake & Ohio  
Hocking Valley  
Southern  
Pere Marquette

Prices to Yield 5.50-5.80%

Particulars on Request

Rutter & Co.  
14 Wall St. NEW YORK  
37 Lewis St. HARTFORD

J. K. Rice, Jr. &amp; Co. Buy &amp; Sell

American Brass  
Amer. Hawaiian S. S.  
Chesbrough Mfg. Pfd.  
Eastman Kodak  
General Baking  
Hudson Companies  
Hudson & Manhat. R. R.  
Niles-Bement-Pond  
Royal Baking Powder  
Stand. Oil of Ohio Pfd.  
Virginia Railway  
Ward BakingJ. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.  
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.WANTED  
50 Childs Co. Common  
100 Republic Ry. & Lt. Com.  
50 Warren Brothers Com.

FOR SALE

25 Commonwealth Power Pfd.  
10M Lucy Manufacturing 8s  
50 Childs Co. CommonDawson, Lyon & Co.  
50 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 0854

Rise in London Exchange and U. S. Debt Funding Will Have Big Effect.

SOME CREDIT SIGNS FAIL  
Indications of Improved Situation in England and Other Countries.

Events in the financial markets last week were made noteworthy principally by the establishment of the highest quotation for exchange on London since the autumn of 1919 and in the initial undertaking by the Treasury for funding the outstanding \$3,500,000,000 Victory note issues. These developments were related in no way, yet each was of considerable significance as far as the future trend of exchange and money rates was concerned. It is probable that many persons in their study of the monetary outlook, had paid too little attention to the stupendous task facing the Treasury in meeting the maturities of this year and next.

That an adequate return will be necessary to gain investment support is proved by all the experience of the bond market since the beginning of the war. Hence it is becoming clearer in the light of the Treasury's plans that expectations about declining money rates must be tempered by the fact that \$400,000,000, possibly \$600,000,000, new Treasury notes are available at a price to yield 4% per cent.

There are several angles from which these figures may be examined. The possessors of idle cash balances, whether banks, corporations, insurance companies or individuals, are able under this offering to get 4% per cent on their funds for three years after February 1 and to possess at the same time a highly liquid asset.

Fresh Funds for Treasury.

If they have Victory notes to turn in for the new three year notes they may do so, but it is reasonable to believe that a great amount of fresh funds will flow into the Treasury in this operation in addition to paper for conversion. The offering is certain to have considerable effect in determining rates on collateral call and time loans in New York, besides restricting the amount of money available for such loans, especially as there will be other Treasury note sales to follow the first one of this year.

Furthermore, a rate of 4% per cent for Treasury notes, while fully in keeping with current rates of interest on investments of much the same class, removes for the time being at least, expectation of a persistent recession in the cost of credit represented by bond.

It is known that more than one contemplated bond issue, especially of foreign countries, has been delayed because of differences of opinion between prospective borrowers and their American bankers about the cost of such loans. Borrowers, impressed by the rapid fall of credit rates from September to the end of December, are striving to have the charges reduced to points lower than those to which bankers will consent. A deadlock of this sort is not likely to last long. The needs of many worthy borrowers are too pressing to permit of protracted haggling over costs, and investment bankers believe that a great deal of money is ready to go into bonds, provided the return is satisfactory. But it is probable that the era of relatively high coupons will be with us for some time.

Cause of Reaction in Stocks.

Quite possibly, the realization of a check in the decline of call and time loan rates had something to do with the reaction of stocks last week. It was seen that too much dependence should not be placed upon signs of an easing credit situation, as displayed in the rapid retirement of rediscouts at Reserve banks. However, it was plain in the record of the ticker that money rates were not the only forces behind the price decline.

Speculation suffered from the excesses of the preceding week. Professional operations failed to entice a public following, and so when pools found that outsiders were not willing to take their wares off their hands on a rising scale of prices they halted their endeavors and quotations sagged back. It may be said that the more far sighted and patient holders of rail and industrial stocks, who were convinced some time ago that industry had begun to rise from the bottom of depression, found nothing in last week's reverse to make them change their position toward the longer future.

In the rise of sterling to 4.26% for eight drafts was found some of the evidence of an improving fiscal situation in Great Britain and a gradual progress in the efforts of several other countries to balance their budgets. These factors were not found alone in the brisk upturn of a single day, but in the growing firmness of sterling's undertone since the moderate reaction from 4.22%, which occurred subsequent to the fall of the British Ministry in France. Much has been done to strengthen the British financial situation since sterling touched 3.19% two years ago. There is the possibility of European nations coming to such an understanding at Genoa about mutual monetary problems as to speed the fiscal improvement of countries which suffered most in the war. But at the present moment the fate of the conference hangs on decisions to be made by France. The financial markets on this side have been content to wait for positive developments in Europe, hinged upon the Genoa meeting and the German reparations, before taking a position on probabilities of European happenings in the first half of this year.

## TOTAL TRANSACTIONS IN THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JANUARY 28, 1922.

Sales for week. 1922. 1921. 1920. Year to date. 1922. 1921. 1920.

3,364,046 2,466,512 3,514,155 14,774,172 15,584,341 19,640,357

Range 1922 Div. / Div. Sales. High. Low. Last. Net Chgs.

11% 10% 2000 Alaska Adams Express Co. 10% 11% 10% 9.02 21,400 Inter Mercantile Mar pfd. 87% 84% 1% + 1%

24% 21% 2000 Alaska Amalgamated Sugar 11% 12% 11% 9.02 6,200 Inter Motor Truck 33% 29% 29% + 1%

54% 50% 4 1400 Advance Rumely pfd. 12% 13% 12% 9.02 5,200 Inter Motor Truck 1st pf. 75% 71% 71% + 1%

17% 13% 2000 Alaska Arctic Rubber 10% 11% 10% 9.02 200 Inter Motor Truck 2d pf. 55% 51% 51% + 1%

2% 1% 2000 Alaska Arctic Rubber Co. 13% 14% 13% 9.02 11,200 Inter Nickel 76% 72% 72% + 1%

56% 52% 2000 Alaska Juneau Gold Min. 12% 13% 12% 9.02 500 Inter Paper 8.00 50% 48% 1%

50% 46% 2000 Alaska Juneau Gold Min. 13% 14% 13% 9.02 7,000 Inter Paper 1st pf. 70% 64% 64% + 1%

14000 Alaska Gold Mines. 14% 15% 14% 9.02 2,000 Inter Products 29% 24% 24% + 1%

14000 Alaska Gold Mines. 15% 16% 15% 9.02 11,000 Island Oil &amp; Tr. 24% 20% 20% + 1%

85% 65% 2000 Allied Chemical &amp; Dye. 16% 17% 16% 9.02 3,200 Island Oil &amp; Tr. 24% 20% 20% + 1%

105 100 2000 Allied Chemical &amp; Dye pf. 17% 18% 17% 9.02 13,800 Jewel Tea Co. 38% 34% 34% + 1%

105 100 2000 Allied Chemical &amp; Dye pf. 18% 19% 18% 9.02 200 Jewel Tea Co. 38% 34% 34% + 1%

45 37% 4 8,800 Allis Chalmers pf. 19% 20% 19% 9.02 21,000 Kans. City Southern 22% 22% 22% + 1%

92 86% 7.75 1 500 Allis Chalmers pf. 20% 21% 20% 9.02 4,600 Kansas &amp; Gulf. 26% 22% 22% + 1%

86 12.12 8 1000 Amalgamated Sugar 21% 22% 21% 9.02 2,000 Kansas City Southern. 22% 22% 22% + 1%

34% 31% 2000 Amer. Agri. Chemical 22% 23% 22% 9.02 7,000 Kansas City Southern pf. 27% 24% 24% + 1%

59% 55% 2000 Amer. Agri. Chemical 23% 24% 23% 9.02 1,200 Kans. City Southern pf. 27% 24% 24% + 1%

37% 31% 3,100 Amer. Beet Sugar. 24% 25% 24% 9.02 1,200 Kans. City Southern pf. 28% 25% 25% + 1%

9.52 6 2000 Amer. Beet Sugar pf. 25% 26% 25% 9.02 1,200 Kans. City Southern pf. 28% 25% 25% + 1%

40% 34% 2000 Amer. Beet Sugar pf. 26% 27% 26% 9.02 1,200 Kans. City Southern pf. 29% 26% 26% + 1%

52% 41% 2000 Amer. Beet Sugar pf. 27% 28% 27% 9.02 1,200 Kans. City Southern pf. 29% 26% 26% + 1%

62% 51% 11,43 4 3,400 Amer. Brake Shoe &amp; Fdy. 28% 29% 28% 9.02 1,000 Kelsay Wheel. 29% 26% 26% + 1%

100 9.84 7 400 Amer. Brake Shoe &amp; Fdy. 29% 30% 29% 9.02 1,200 Kelly Spring. 29% 26% 26% + 1%

105 100 2000 Amer. Chemical &amp; Dye. 30% 31% 30% 9.02 1,200 Kressel &amp; Co. 29% 26% 26% + 1%

105 100 2000 Amer. Chemical &amp; Dye pf. 31% 32% 31% 9.02 1,200 Kreese (S. S.) 29% 26% 26% + 1%

45 37% 4 8,800 Allis Chalmers pf. 32% 33% 32% 9.02 1,200 Kreese (S. S.) pf. 29% 26% 26% + 1%

92 86% 7.75 1 500 Allis Chalmers pf. 33% 34% 33% 9.02 1,200 Kreese (S. S.) pf. 29% 26% 26% + 1%

86 12.12 8 1000 Amalgamated Sugar 34% 35% 34% 9.02 1,200 Kreese (S. S.) pf. 29% 26% 26% + 1%

34% 31% 2000 Amer. Agri. Chemical 35% 36% 35% 9.02 1,200 Kreese (S. S.) pf. 29% 26% 26% + 1%

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37% 31% 3,100 Amer. Beet Sugar. 37% 38% 37% 9.02 1,200 Kreese (S. S.) pf. 29% 26% 26% + 1%

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62% 51% 11,43 4 3,400 Amer. Brake Shoe &amp; Fdy. 41% 42% 41% 9.02 1,200 Kreese (S. S.) pf. 29% 26% 26% + 1%

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105 100 2000 Amer. Chemical &amp; Dye. 43% 44% 43% 9.02 1,200 Kreese (S. S.) pf. 29% 26% 26% + 1%

45 37% 4 8,800 Allis Chalmers pf. 44% 45% 44% 9.02 1,200 Kreese (S. S.) pf. 29% 26% 26% + 1%

92 86% 7.75 1 500 Allis Chalmers pf. 45% 46% 45% 9.02 1,200 Kreese (S. S.) pf. 29% 26% 26% + 1%

86 12.12 8 1000 Amalgamated Sugar 46% 47% 46% 9.02 1,200 Kreese (S. S.) pf. 29% 26% 26% + 1%

34% 31% 2000 Amer. Agri. Chemical 47% 48% 47% 9.02 1,200 Kreese (S. S.) pf. 29% 26% 26% + 1%

59% 55% 2000 Amer. Agri. Chemical 48% 49% 48% 9.02 1,200 Kreese (S. S.) pf. 29% 26% 26% + 1%

37% 31% 3,100 Amer. Beet Sugar. 49% 50% 49% 9.02 1,200 Kreese (S. S.) pf. 29% 26% 26% + 1%

9.52 6 2000 Amer. Beet Sugar pf. 50% 51% 50% 9.02 1,200 Kreese (S. S.) pf. 29% 26% 26% + 1%

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62% 51% 11,43 4 3,400 Amer. Brake Shoe &amp; Fdy. 53% 54% 53% 9.02 1,200 Kreese (S. S.) pf. 29% 26% 26% + 1%

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